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ARMY SPIES IN U. S. FIND NEW LAW FOR THEM

Those Who Attempt to Get Maps and Drawings of Our Forts Liable to Arrest

LAW PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION

Instances of Bold Work Cited to Show Need of Strict Watch by the Officers

(By Victor Elliott.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—During the closing days of the late congress there was passed a measure of highest importance which received little public attention. Moreover, the facts which prompted the enactment of the bill received still smaller consideration, except by those who were instrumental in passing the legislation.

The measure is what is known in military circles as the "spy" bill. It was introduced by Representative Hobson, of Alabama, and seeks to prevent persons not entitled to such information from obtaining or undertaking to obtain, any sketch, photograph, negative, plan, model or drawing of any fortification, or to provide penalties upon conviction of violating the statute. Most persons have thought that there was already such a law upon the statute books, but such was not the case until a few days ago, and any person, even though caught in the act of making sketches or taking photographs of fortifications, could be punished for nothing more than trespass.

Protection Necessary.

The necessity for protection against the procurement of such information by foreigners has increased steadily with the growing importance of national preparation for war in time of peace. The issues of the most modern war have been settled quickly by reason of preparation of the belligerents, notably, the Russo-Japanese war, the Franco-German war, and the Austro-Prussian war. In this contest of preparations the question of knowledge on the part of the enemy is of vital importance, particularly in the case of the location of forts, of batteries, of mines and torpedoed. Such knowledge may actually settle the contest, in the opinion of military experts.

Nearly every civilized nation of the world, with the exception of the United States, has heretofore taken precaution against the revelation of its national defense secrets in foreign governments, and has provided punishment for persons caught spying in times of peace. Again and again such spies have been detected in the act of obtaining valuable information, but this government could do nothing. Caught in other lands they have been punished severely; caught in the United States or in any of our possessions have been set at liberty without punishment.

Instance of Spy Work.

Some time ago a British subject living in Calcutta picked up in the streets of that city a small package of blue prints containing information with reference to the defenses of Corregidor Island, in the Philippines. Recognizing their character he delivered them to the American consul at Calcutta, who forwarded them through the state department to the war department, in Washington. Significance is attached to the fact that those were blue prints. The whereabouts of the original tracings are still unknown. Those blue prints contained a complete set of drawings of the defenses of Corregidor Island, which is the main stronghold of the United States in the Philippines. The work was finely and carefully executed, evidently by a draftsman of unusual skill and technical knowledge. Tabulated upon some of the blue prints was military information as to the height of guns above the sea, accurate methodical location of searchlights, fire control, and mine stations, and other information of highly confidential character. In fact

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BASE BALL

At San Francisco—			
	R. H. E.		
Los Angeles	0	6	2
Oakland	6	9	0
Freine Abbot; Parnell, Mitze.			
At Sacramento—			
	R. H. E.		
San Francisco	1	7	1
Sacramento	5	10	2
Hrowning, Berry; Fitzgerald, Thomas			
At Los Angeles—			
	R. H. E.		
Portland	1	6	3
Vernon	2	5	2
Koetner, Kuhn; Raleigh, Brown.			

ROOSEVELT ASPIRES TO NOTHING, HE SAYS

"No Man Alive Ever Had Such a Good Run for His Money"

SPOKANE, April 8.—Roosevelt made his first public declaration regarding his possible candidacy for the presidency at a luncheon given in his honor today, by the Commercial club.

"I am not an aspirant for anything," he declared. "No other man alive had—I don't know whether I ought to use the simile in the presence of the chaplain, but I am going to take the chances—no other man alive has had such a good run for his money."

"When I left the presidency I made up my mind that when an opportunity offered after my return from Africa I should try to visit each section as nearly as possible of every state in the union and greet the people, and endeavor to show them my belief, that the man who has been a president of the United States is forever a debtor to the American people. Mind you, I do not care for any office in itself. The only reason I value any office is because opportunity is given by that office to do work worth doing."

Col. Roosevelt cited Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton as instances to prove that it is "what a man does in the position, not the position he holds, which gives honor and usefulness to his career."

ANOTHER LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

ELIZABETH, Ky., April 8.—Delegates from two States met here today and discussed the project for rebuilding the old road from Louisville to Nashville by way of Mammoth Cave and the Lincoln homestead. One of the plans under consideration is to have the citizens along the route turn out en masse and complete the road construction in one day.

KING ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY

BRUSSELS, April 8.—King Albert today celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday anniversary. Many congratulatory messages reached his Majesty during the day and many valuable presents were received from the sovereigns of Europe and personal friends. The customary salutes were fired at the military and naval stations.

ROOSEVELT TO ADDRESS TEACHERS

SPOKANE, Wash., April 8.—Colonel Roosevelt has arranged for a trip to Moscow tomorrow in acceptance of an invitation to address the students of the University of Idaho. He will return to Spokane Monday to speak at a convention of school teachers of Idaho, Oregon and Washington. His departure from this city Monday night will mark the beginning of his homeward trip, which will be broken by brief stops in Missoula, Helena and one or two other places. He plans to be back in Oyster Bay one week from tomorrow.

FIGHT WAS DRAW.

PARIS, April 8.—A twenty round bout tonight between Willie Lewis, an American welterweight and Geo. Gunther, an Australian, ended in a draw. Gunther forced the fighting throughout, but Lewis showed much more science.

TOM L. JOHNSON CAN LIVE BUT FEW HOURS

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—It is announced tonight that Tom L. Johnson is close to death, and according to close friends, his demise is but a matter of hours at most.

LOW RATES ATTRACT HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TO ARIZONA POINTS

Benefit of Special Inducement of Last Few Weeks Clearly Shown

NEW BANKS ARE RUMORED

Warning Is Given Arizona Officers Against Attempt to Smuggle Chinese

(Special to the Review)

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Will, spring still lingering in the lap of winter and with a nearly perpetual fog, swaddling this city, Arizonans who have come here during the past week, have soon missed the sunshine and have fled back home until times be more propitious—and the weather a little more decent. Result, little or no real news of interest to southern Arizonans.

Indeed about the only thing of general interest to the folk of the southern part of the new state, that has transpired during the week was the coup made by the attorneys for the Santa Fe railroad last Wednesday, whereby it is hoped to put an end to the trial of the road on a charge of rebating. It will be remembered that the Santa Fe granted the Grand Canyon Line and Cement company rebates on shipments of its product from Nelson, Ariz., to southern California points. The indictment specifically states that a rebate was granted the shipper on a car of lime, the legal rate on which was \$70 a car load of 40,000 pounds.

Legal Tangle.

Attorney T. J. Norton, for the railroad raised the point that the published tariff shows the rate to have been \$3.50 a ton in carload lots, and he cited fact that the United States court of appeals reversed the decision in the former trial of the case on the ground that "a tariff sheet showing an established and published rate on bulk lime between two points at \$3.50 a ton in carload lots of not less than 40,000 pounds did not sustain the indictment against the carrier for granting concession which alleged that the established rate was \$70 a car of 40,000 pounds, minimum."

Hence it will be seen that the railroad rests its defense on the line point or distinction between a rate of \$3.50 a ton on carload lots of 40,000 pounds each, and \$70 a car of 40,000 each. It's a tangle that the court may have to take some days to decide. In view of the fact that in a sense the trial is more or less a test case, and that other and even more important cases hinge on the outcome, the interest in the matter is general among shippers from southern Arizona.

Low Rates a Benefit.

Of course, southern Arizona with all the rest of the western country is feeling the effects of the low colonist rates installed by the railroads and which expire next Monday. With the end of the spring colonist season so near at hand, the amount of tourist travel has picked up wonderfully during the last week or ten days, according to the statement of the officials of the different railroads. Arizona has gained enormously, say the publicity men of the Southern Pacific, in speaking of the matter. All of the transcontinental roads have planned to put on extra cars during the last few days of the rates to handle the expected additional rush from the east. The officers of the companies assert that during the next few days the number of settlers in southern California and Arizona will be largely augmented. The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe are both making unusual preparations to handle the throngs expected.

Ludwig Well Known.

There are few old Arizonans who will fail to remember Henry Ludwig, large owner of mining and business interests in the early days of the territory, who died the other day. Although 47 years old when he died at his home in Hollywood, he had been in active business for more than twenty-four years in the south west and had amassed

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GEN. WILLIAMS FATALLY HURT IN RASH FIGHT

American Leader of Rebels Takes His Little Band and Goes to Battle 500 Regulars

IS SHOT TO PIECES; WOUNDED BAYONETED

Regulars Take No Prisoners But Run the Cold Steel Through Helpless Men on Ground

(Special to the Review)

MEXICALI, April 8.—Gen. Stanley Williams marched forth with his little company and gave battle to Col. Miguel Mayot's 500 Mexican regulars on the Mesa five miles south today, and twenty survivors struggled back to tell the tale of Williams' defeat and rout and fatal wound. He is now in the custom house with a bullet in his head, a geyser of flames and smoke and fragments of human bodies. His wagon trains were captured with nearly all the stores and stocks captured in the raid yesterday upon American ranches.

Wounded Bayoneted.

It is asserted by the survivors that no prisoners were taken, those not killed by rifles, machine guns and artillery being slaughtered by bayonets of the merciless federal soldiers. Dr. W. B. Larkins says the hospital tent and ambulance were fired upon and he and assistants forced to flee. Larkins to night sent appeals to the American side for the authorities to send the Red Cross to aid in the battle field and stop slaughter of wounded and save whom they could of the victims.

Williams marched out with a handful of men to make a daring assault upon an overwhelming force as if he was confident of beating the federalists and intended to march direct upon Ensenada. In military formation the column of two moved directly south after crossing a six-foot wash of New river, which surrounds the town on three sides and constitutes its most formidable defense. His cavalry numbering twenty-seven were the advance guard, the infantry the center, the wagon train and ambulance the rear. In short dashes the cavalry advanced reconnoitering while the infantry waited behind until it was safe to advance. At 11 o'clock, four miles south of Mexicali the first federalists were encountered.

Williams promptly deployed his men in fan-like formation in open order, so as to render the artillery and machine guns least destructive. The ambulance was posted in a clump of trees on a little ranch, and the insurgent battle line plunged into a field of barley. Under cover of the growing grain the rebels advanced steadily. Engaged apparently by the deliberate preparations for battle Sunday, Mayot was surprised by the attack, and for a time it seemed as if Williams' idea of doing the unexpected and taking the fight to the foe would bring him success. But in a few minutes the barley was trampled flat, and the exposed insurgents were then subjected to their first experience with machine gun fire.

Automatics spat viciously from the federal main position on the south bank of Encina canal, and the rebels sought the cover of gully washes left by floods sent over the valley by the Colorado river three years ago. Here they fought until about 3 o'clock holding their own amid a rattle of musketry to be heard many miles away. For some reason the federalists did not bring up the field pieces until that hour. A reconnoitering force of nearly a hundred federalists had made way to the border east of Calexico and there, learning of Williams' daring move, sped southward. This force struck Williams' flank, and almost at the same moment the first federal shell shrieked over the rebel

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ONE HUNDRED MEN KILLED IN ALABAMA MINE EXPLOSION

Victims Were Mostly All Negro Convicts, Working Under State Lease

FORTY-FIVE ESCAPE

Less Than Half a Dozen Bodies of 115 Missing Miners Are Recovered

(Special to the Review)

LITTLETON, Ala., April 8.—On 100 to 115 miners who are believed to have met death in an explosion in the Banner mine of the Pratt Consolidated Coal company, near here early this morning, less than half a dozen bodies were recovered when the work of rescue was temporarily suspended at nightfall.

Because of black damp, it may be several days before all the dead are recovered. Hope that any of the men now in the mine are alive has been abandoned.

While no official statement was made, it is believed the explosion was caused by safety powder being ignited by a lamp and followed by dust. When the night crew left the mines, shortly before the explosion happened, Night Fire Boss Sparks reported the condition of the mine as good and the day shift was sent to work.

There were 170 men in all, only five of whom were free laborers. The others are convicts, mostly negroes. Following the explosion, about fifty convicts, with mining experience, started a race with death to the entrance trying to keep ahead of black damp.

Forty-five of these escaped unaided or were taken out by rescuers before the noxious gases halted the rescuers. State Mine Inspector James Hillhouse, Assistant Dickerson, experts and officials of the Pratt company, and Dr. Brown, in charge of the government rescue station at Birmingham, are here to night directing the rescue work.

BISBEE EXTENSION ELECTS DIRECTORS

Stockholders See Bright Future for Property—Work at Mine Progresses

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bisbee Extension Mining company, held in the offices of Judge J. M. O'Connell Thursday afternoon, directors for the year were chosen and plans for development of the property outlined. Never in the history of the Extension had the future looking so bright as at present, the stockholders say.

The directors selected for the year are Frank J. Navin, H. E. Tannhill, Joseph H. Low, P. C. Huston, Frank R. Foss, all of Detroit, Mich.

The company, which as a development company, had been allowed to remain idle for several months, was financed recently in Detroit and a force of men put at work on the property, located twelve miles west of Bisbee. The work at present under way is grifting on the 750 level. Work is being pushed forward in a time rock wick gives every indication of leading into rich copper deposits.

The mining company is capitalized at two and a half million dollars, divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 par value. Of this amount \$1,200,000 was distributed among the stockholders in the development company, at the rate of one and a half shares of the new stock for one of the old. The remainder of the stock was placed in the treasury for sale as development shall require additional funds.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—The Central California League, a class D organization, started its championship season today under auspicious conditions. The league comprises two local teams, together with clubs in Berkeley, Richmond, Elmhurst, Hayward, Alameda, San Rafael, San Leandro and Fruitvale.

GIVES CONGRESS FIRST CHANCE AT RECALL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—President Taft will wait until congress acts before he decides whether to approve or disapprove the constitution adopted by the Arizona constitutional convention.

The president today told the delegation of Arizonians, composed of George W. P. Hunt, president of the late constitutional convention; F. M. Ayer, and E. B. O'Neill, members of the convention, and C. H. Akers, that he preferred to wait until congress had taken up the matter.

The president believes the debates in congress will be of such character as to shed much light on the subject.

DEMOCRATS WILL PUSH STATEHOOD

House Majority Adopts Legislative Program and Will Keep Senate Busy

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The legislative plans of the democratic majority of the house, made known today from a reliable source, indicate that the republican senate will be given, speedily, important measures for action.

The definite outline, subject to further caucus ratification, lists as follows the order of legislation to be pushed forward by the ways and means committee as soon as the house organization is complete.

Popular election of United States senators.

Publicity before elections of campaign contributions.

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Canadian reciprocity.

Revision of schedule K, the wool schedule, of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Revision of the cotton schedule.

Also it practically has been decided that the Canadian reciprocity bill to be brought forward by Chairman Underwood will be almost an exact duplicate of the McCall bill and will carry no tariff rider.

Leading democrats, when asked what they would do if the senate immediately passed the Canadian reciprocity bill and then indicated readiness to adjourn, said the house would not adjourn. They expressed confidence that the president would not exercise his authority to adjourn the extraordinary session should a dispute arise between the houses over adjournment.

POSTAL SAVINGS MAY BE OPENED BY MAY 1

Postmaster Cassidy Receives Official Notice of Selection of Bisbee Office

Postmaster Cassidy has received, in a personal letter from Washington, notification of the election of the Bisbee postoffice as a postal savings bank.

The letter, from an official of the post office department, states that all necessary blanks, etc., necessary for conducting the postal bank, will be forwarded within a few days.

It is probable that the savings bank will be open and ready for business by May 1, though the specific date of opening will be named in the next communication from the post office department at Washington.

It is reported that the Bank of Bisbee will be the government depository for the postal savings bank funds, it being already the depository for the funds of the postal bank at the Globe post office. A report that the Bank of Bisbee would take out a national bank charter is denied by bank officials. It is only necessary to have government bonds sufficient to cover the amount of postal deposits.

Already many inquiries are being received concerning the banking feature of the postoffice and the indications are that it will be a popular institution.

THE WEATHER.

ARIZONA—Fair Sunday and Monday.

SEVENTY-FOUR VICTIMS DEAD RESULT OF FIRE

Every Other House at Little Mining Town of Throop Has Crepe on the Door

FORTY-FIVE WIDOWS AND 137 ORPHANS

Undertakers Fight Over Dead Bodies and Police Are Called in to Quell Disturbance

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8.—A revised list of the dead tonight shows that seventy-four men and boys met their deaths in the fire at the Pancoast colliery at Throop, near here, yesterday. A canvass of the victims' families shows forty-five widows and 137 orphans.

It is said every corner of the workings, which fleeing victims might have reached in search of pure air, has been entered and every body has been removed. The last group of dead, comprising seven men, were brought up shortly before noon today.

Undertakers a Disgrace.

As fast as the bodies were recovered they were turned over to undertakers, according to nationality, to be prepared for burial. The undertakers fairly fought for the bodies, believing the company will stand for a good round charge, and disgraceful scenes resulted. Police authorities had to interfere. At about every other house at Throop, crepe is on the door, and in some houses there are more than one corpse.

John Stoyak, two sons and a cousin live in a room in his humble home. In one house seven children are made orphans, the oldest ten years old. Another foreigner's body was taken to his home, where one child was ill of scarlet fever and another of typhoid. The funerals probably will be held Monday.

One of the Worst.

In number of victims, this is the worst mine horror of the Lackawanna Valley region, and the worst of the whole anthracite coal fields since the Averdale disaster, September 5, 1909, when 110 men lost their lives from suffocation and consequent burning of a breaker.

Many explanations are offered as to how the Pancoast victims came to their deaths but none are satisfactory. One contributing cause, it is said, was the failure of inside mine losses to realize the imminent danger in the tunnel until it was too late for them to be taken out.

Fire started a little after 9 o'clock. Mining operations continued until 11 o'clock. It is believed it was near 11 when the danger to the men in the tunnel was realized. Some attempted to come back in the direction of the fire. Some got a considerable distance in the other direction. None got any where near safety and fell in their tracks or laid down, exhausted, burying their faces in the wet coal to avoid choking on smoke and deadly gas.

Death Struggle for All.

Some stuffed wet handkerchiefs in their mouths. Many were found huddled under sheets of canvas, used in the mines in constructing air courses. All died in a struggle, as depicted by their dead features.

N. Broderick, chief of the state department of mines arrived today with other mine experts and will conduct an investigation. Dr. J. A. Holmes, of Washington, D. C., chief of the United States bureau of mines, has also undertaken an investigation on behalf of the federal government. He has appointed as investigators George Enzlen, C. D. Roberts and Henry G. Davis. County officials also are conducting an investigation. It is supposed the fire had its origin in oil-soaked cotton waste in the engine room. This is merely guess-work, however.

About twelve of the victims were men of English speech, and boys, whose ages range from 14 to 16, were about of equal number. The remaining fifty for the most part are Hungarians and Poles.